

TELEGRAPHIC.

General Orders No. 10. (Special to the Charleston Daily Mail.) WASHINGTON, August 16.—The instructions mentioned in Associated Press telegram of Wednesday, in relation to General Scales' orders No. 10, have been suspended. General Scales will report the action taken, and his views on the subject, when further order will be issued.

Our Cable Dispatches.

PARIS, August 16.—The elections throughout the country for Members of the Council show large opposition gains. LONDON, August 16.—Cottons were 94; Bonds, 74; Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Other articles unaltered. LIVERPOOL, August 15.—Evening.—Cotton closed strong. Upstairs advanced 1/4. Middlings, 10 1/2. Orleans, 11 1/2. Liverpool, August 16.—Cotton opens quiet, with probable sales of 10,000 bales. Middlings, 10 1/2. Orleans, 11 1/2. Liverpool, August 16.—Evening.—Cotton firm; sales 12,000; Middlings 10 1/2; Orleans 11 1/2. Manchester, 10 1/2. Liverpool, August 16.—Cotton firm; sales 12,000; Middlings 10 1/2; Orleans 11 1/2. Manchester, 10 1/2. Liverpool, August 16.—Cotton firm; sales 12,000; Middlings 10 1/2; Orleans 11 1/2. Manchester, 10 1/2.

Cable Summary.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The Roman Catholic clergy are in a state of excitement. The Grand Turk has returned to Constantinople. The Quaker City, on an excursion to the Holy Land, is quarantined at Naples. Excursionists indignant. A meeting has been planned to the King of the Belgians. The Emperor of Austria. The Turks persist in refusing a joint inquiry regarding the affairs of Candia. The interview was cordial. [Why not?] He is soon to meet the King. The ship Czar, of Greenock, has been abandoned. The Queen has signed the Reform Bill.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The rain is over and the air quite cool. A culvert is washed away four miles this side of Baltimore. No trains this evening. The rain has been sufficient to sustain a flood. No trains here Northward or thence. The revenue receipts for the month of August are \$1,000,000. There was a full Cabinet meeting; Mr. Brinkley representing the Attorney-General. The position of Holt was discussed. The interview was cordial. [Why not?] He is soon to meet the King. The ship Czar, of Greenock, has been abandoned. The Queen has signed the Reform Bill.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, August 16.—The rain throughout the State ceased to-day. The Central, Danville, and Fredericksburg Railroads have resumed running. The freight train broke through the bridge near Powhatan station, killing one man and badly wounding two others.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 16.—There has been the greatest rain here for several years. Many parts of the city were flooded. Mills and factories are much damaged, and railroads stopped. Several persons, resulting in loss of life and property. No passengers injured as far as known. The weather is still showery.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.—A telegram from Gen. Griffin says that the Indians attacked Buffalo, Texas, and killed many. The Austrian steamer Elizabeth has arrived with a large number of refugees. It was supposed that they would convey them home, but it is now known that they were taken to New York in a merchant steamer, as Admiral Togo's ship will probably need the war vessel.

Great Famine Demonstration.

CHICAGO, August 16.—The annual Famine picnic took place yesterday. The weather was fine. The place of registration was crowded to-day, and a large number of voters were not able to register for want of time.

New Cotton in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.—The first bale of new cotton, classed as Middling, sold at 33 1/2.

Registration in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 16.—The number of votes registered here to-day amounted to 103, of which 69 were whites and 34 colored.

Registration in North Carolina.

WILKINSON, August 16.—The registration office here is in a state of confusion. The place of registration was crowded to-day, and a large number of voters were not able to register for want of time.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Flour 10 1/2c, better on 10 1/4c. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn steady. Oats very firm. Pork higher and lower, steady. 23c. 24c. 25c. 26c. 27c. 28c. 29c. 30c. 31c. 32c. 33c. 34c. 35c. 36c. 37c. 38c. 39c. 40c. 41c. 42c. 43c. 44c. 45c. 46c. 47c. 48c. 49c. 50c. 51c. 52c. 53c. 54c. 55c. 56c. 57c. 58c. 59c. 60c. 61c. 62c. 63c. 64c. 65c. 66c. 67c. 68c. 69c. 70c. 71c. 72c. 73c. 74c. 75c. 76c. 77c. 78c. 79c. 80c. 81c. 82c. 83c. 84c. 85c. 86c. 87c. 88c. 89c. 90c. 91c. 92c. 93c. 94c. 95c. 96c. 97c. 98c. 99c. 100c.

Voluntary Disfranchisement.

Our readers must remember that the duty of registration is incumbent on every citizen, not merely to enable him to act upon the present political issues, but upon every other issue which may arise, until the present political pressure is removed. A friend said carelessly the other day, that he would be disfranchised, and knowing that he was embraced in the prohibited classes, he asked him what he meant. He replied he would voluntarily disfranchise himself. Such a position is utterly and indefensible, and however severely we may feel, however great our disappointment, however unjust we may consider this or that act of legislation, we hold that no man has a right to disfranchise himself. He owes something more than his fancied allegiance to dead issues or to political prejudices—he owes a duty to his country and to his posterity, as an American citizen and as one who desires to transmit to those coming after him the blessings of a free government.

COTTON PLANTING IN INDIA.

That cotton—good cotton—could be grown outside the Southern States of this Union, was a proposition never entertained with the least degree of patience by our people before the war. Nor did they yet entirely cure of the hallucination of the almost sovereignty of "Middleling India" and "Middleling Orleans." Had there been no war, had our industrial system received no check, amounting almost to an entire suspension of this staple during several years, it might have been otherwise. India would have furnished her hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton, as she had done before that period; but there would have been no monopoly to stimulate to extra production. India has made cotton from time immemorial. The climate, it may be, is altogether as well suited to it as ours; but the other hand, labor is abundant and cheaper than it was with us, even under the system of negro slavery. The Government, moreover, very wisely did everything in its power to foster this branch of industry. Railroads have been built within the last few years in every direction, and highways constructed, canals widened and reopened, the navigation of rivers improved, bridges built, and the jungles, for the first time in history, have been rendered passable.

But the English Government did to stimulate the growth and cultivation of cotton. The Marquis of DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of India, in 1860 and 1861, inaugurated the extensive system of internal improvement, which was to enable the people of Hindostan to compete with America for the cotton trade of the world. To effect this object great exertions were required. The most favorable cotton regions of India were inaccessible for want of proper facilities of communication. In order to carry the staple to market it was necessary to carry it by man and horse power over vast tracts of jungle, across mountains and ravines, and forry it over great rivers. To obviate these difficulties the railroad movement inaugurated was the most comprehensive character.

From a recent article in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

Four thousand six hundred miles of railroad have been built at an estimated expense of \$400,000,000. The credit of the Imperial Government was granted to private companies, guaranteeing them the right to use the land and the right to use the land. The revenue receipts for the month of August are \$1,000,000. There was a full Cabinet meeting; Mr. Brinkley representing the Attorney-General. The position of Holt was discussed. The interview was cordial. [Why not?] He is soon to meet the King. The ship Czar, of Greenock, has been abandoned. The Queen has signed the Reform Bill.

From the London Standard.

LONDON, August 16.—The rain throughout the country ceased to-day. The Central, Danville, and Fredericksburg Railroads have resumed running. The freight train broke through the bridge near Powhatan station, killing one man and badly wounding two others.

From the New York Herald.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The registration office here is in a state of confusion. The place of registration was crowded to-day, and a large number of voters were not able to register for want of time.

From the Boston Herald.

BOSTON, August 16.—The registration office here is in a state of confusion. The place of registration was crowded to-day, and a large number of voters were not able to register for want of time.

From the Philadelphia Record.

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From the St. Louis Dispatch.

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From the Chicago Tribune.

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From the San Francisco Chronicle.

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From the Portland Press.

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THE PARIS PRESS.

SKETCHES BY LABOULAYE AND GIRARDIN.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS AND NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Paris Guide" contains two articles on the Paris Press by M. Laboulaye and M. Girardin, the first of which is devoted to the history of the Press, and the second to an account of the different journals at present published in Paris. The different vicissitudes which the press underwent under the decree of 1802, which M. de Persigny styled "one of the greatest services conferred by the imperial power of France," and notwithstanding M. Girardin's denial that the level of journalistic talent in Paris has been depressed by its adoption, it is easy to perceive that M. Laboulaye's view is a misapprehension. M. Girardin himself admits that though the penal laws may sometimes have the effect of emboldening the press, the actual state of such as relating to caution-money and fines, cannot help but retard the progress of journalism in France; and that it is many who cannot afford to take the paper, which they might read at the expense of the family circle, to take themselves to the cafe or cabaret. "The day," he says, "when the political press will find good and well made garments of its own manufacture, at extremely low prices, and will be able to do so, will be the day when it will be able to do so."

There are seven political journals published in Paris, of which six appear in the morning, and the seventh in the evening. Of the morning journals, the *Journal des Debats*, the *Moniteur*, the *Constitutionnel*, the *Revue*, and the *Union*, which are the most important. The *Moniteur* is the official journal of the Government, and the *Revue* is the official journal of the Ministry of the Interior. The *Union* is a liberal paper, and the *Constitutionnel* is a conservative paper. The *Journal des Debats* is a moderate paper, and the *Revue* is a radical paper.

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TO CLOSE OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER CLOTHING.

WE HAVE MARKED THE PRICES AT SUCH LOW FIGURES THAT PURCHASERS WILL FIND IT DECIDUALLY TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK, IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT WE HAVE MADE OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

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	Former Price.	Present Price.
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HARK MIX CASSIMERE SUITS—SACK, PANTS AND VEST.	21.00	15.00
MIDDLE-EX CASSIMERE SUITS—SACK, PANTS AND VEST.	18.00	15.00
BLACK AND WHITE MIX CASSIMERE SUITS—SACK, PANTS AND VEST.	18.00	15.00
WHITE FRENCH DUCK SUITS—SACK, PANTS AND VEST.	18.00	15.00
WHITE LINEN SUITS—SACK, PANTS AND VEST.	18.00	15.00
BROWN LINEN SUITS—SACK, PANTS AND VEST.	18.00	15.00
STRIPE ALPACA SUITS—SACK, PANTS AND VEST.	18.00	15.00
STRIPE CLOTH SUITS—SACK, PANTS AND VEST.	18.00	15.00

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MACULAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER

270 KING, CORNER OF HASEL STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

July 27

THE DAILY NEWS

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STIRING JOB WORK will please

leave their orders with us. We

will guarantee as good work, and

at as CHEAP RATES as can be

had in Charleston.

CATHCART, McILLAN & MORTON.

M. Y.

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of the country, and offers a favorable medium to

chairs, Druggists, Machinists, and all classes who

desire to reach the people of this section.

For the benefit of our advertising patrons, we shall, in

creating, publish and distribute at a low price

the rates of the STAR, during the business season this

year.

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